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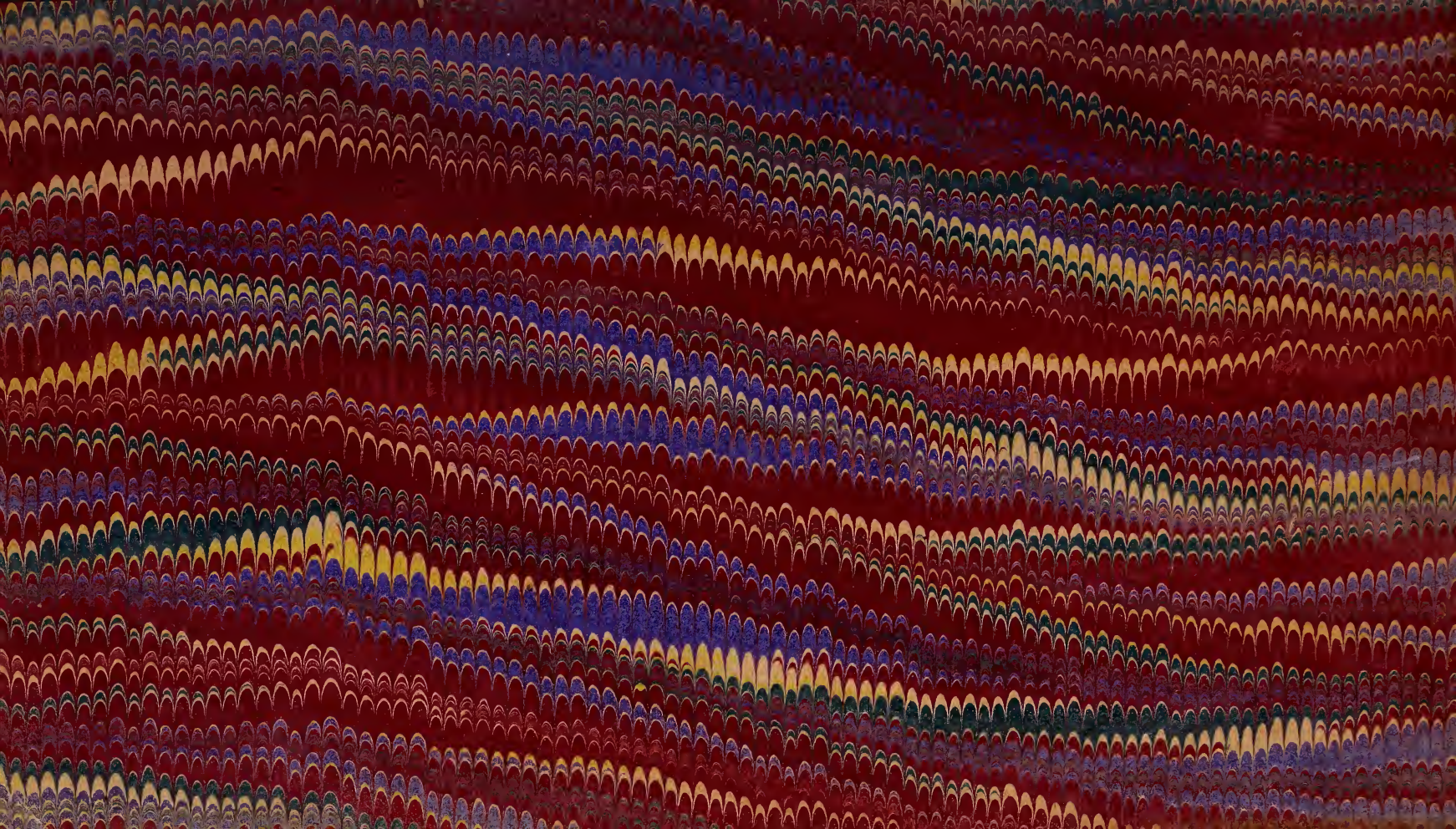

UNIVERSITY DAY NUMBER
FEBRUARY 22, 1898

Publications

OF THE

University of Pennsylvania.

University Bulletin.

Volume II. Number 2.

Founded 1740.

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
MARCH, 1898.

This number contains the Address
by
The PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES

Announcement

THE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN is published monthly during the academic year, from October to June, inclusive. Briefly outlined, its purposes are to announce, from time to time, the establishment of new courses; to give a summary of University and Faculty legislation, where its importance warrants such publication; to furnish information regarding original research, and to record the progress of literary and scientific work at the University; and finally, to give publicity to such other matters of a general character as may be deemed of interest to the educational world.

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List of University Publications at the close of this number.

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Pennsylvania. University.

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UNIVERSITY DAY, 1898.

The exercises held by the University of Pennsylvania on February the twenty-second, 1898, in commemoration of the birth of George Washington, First President of the United States, were rendered noteworthy by the presence of William McKinley, Twenty-fifth President of the United States, who made the address of the day before the officers and students of Pennsylvania, at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia.

The ceremonies of the day were divided into two parts: the commemorative exercises at the Academy, and a reception and luncheon to the President at the University Library. President McKinley arrived in Philadelphia on the afternoon of Monday, February 21, and was at once driven to the residence of the Provost of the University, whose guest he was during his stay in the city. On the morning of the twenty-second, students of the University to the number of about two thousand assembled by departments at the University, and, preceded by the University Band, marched to the Academy of Music, the route of the procession being as follows: down Walnut street to Eighteenth street, down Eighteenth street to Locust street, down Locust street to the Academy of Music. As the procession passed the residence of the Provost on Locust street, it was reviewed by the President. Shortly after, the President, accompanied by the Provost, and escorted by the Veteran Corps, First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., Colonel T. E. Wiedersheim, Commanding, drove to the Academy of Music, where he was met and preceded in his entry to the stage by the procession of officers of instruction, trustees, and invited guests of the University, in full academic dress. The military escort of

the President from the lobby to the stage consisted of the Army and Navy officers stationed in Philadelphia, under the honorary command of Captain John C. Watson, U. S. N. Upon the entrance of the President, the immense audience arose and greeted him with prolonged applause and cheers, while the band played "Hail to the Chief." The following is the full program of the exercises:

SELECTIONS . . . . . *The Municipal Band*

ACADEMIC PROCESSION

PRAYER . . . . . *The Bishop of Pennsylvania*

NATIONAL HYMN—"*America*"

INTRODUCTION . . . . . *The Provost of the University*

ADDRESS . . . . . *The President of the United States*

UNIVERSITY HYMN—"*Hail! Pennsylvania*"

BENEDICTION

THE HYMNS.

"AMERICA."

My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrim's pride,
From ev'ry mountain side
Let freedom ring.

My native country, thee—
Land of the noble free—
Thy name I love;
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

Our fathers' God—to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing;
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King.

"HAIL! PENNSYLVANIA."

Hail! Pennsylvania,
Noble and strong,
To thee with loyal hearts,
We raise our song.
Swelling to Heaven, loud
Our praises ring;
Hail! Pennsylvania,
Of thee we sing.

Majesty, as a crown,
Rests on Thy brow;
Pride, Honor, Glory, Love,
Before thee bow.
Ne'er can thy spirit die,
Thy walls decay;
Hail! Pennsylvania,
For thee we pray.

Hail! Pennsylvania,
Guide of our youth,
Lead thou thy children on
To light and truth;
Thee, when death summons us,
Others shall praise,
Hail! Pennsylvania,
Thro' endless days!

At the conclusion of the proceedings, the President left the Academy accompanied by the Provost, and was driven to the University Library, under the escort of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain John C. Groome, Commanding. Upon arrival at the Library, the President was received by the Vice-Provost, assisted by the Deans of the several faculties. A brief reception was extended by the President to about four hundred guests. The latter were introduced by the Vice-Provost, and included the Trustees, administrative officers, professors and assistant professors of the University; the heads of educational institutions in Pennsylvania and neighboring States; Army and Navy officers; members of the consular service in Philadelphia; and representatives of the bench and bar, of the clergy and of the business life of the city. Immediately after the reception came the luncheon, the guests of honor at the President's table being the following, in order from left to right: Hon. Charles F. Warwick, Mayor of Philadelphia; Dr. John Marshall, Dean of the Medical Faculty; Hon. James T. Mitchell, Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; Henry T. Pritchard, Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey; Hampton L. Carson, Esq., representing the Dean of the Law Faculty; Clement A. Griscom, Esq., President of the International Navigation Company; Captain Silas Casey, U. S. N., Commandant at League Island Navy Yard; Dr. Edward C. Kirk, Dean of the Dental Faculty; Colonel J. M. Whittemore, U. S. A., Commandant at Frankford Arsenal; Dr. Leonard Pearson, Dean of the Veterinary Faculty; Captain John C. Watson, U. S. N., Governor of Naval Home; Dr. Charles K. Mills, Dean of the Faculty Auxiliary to Medicine; J. Addison Porter, Esq., Private Secretary to the President; Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, Dean of the College Faculty; Right Reverend Ozi W. Whitaker, Bishop of Pennsylvania; Hon. Seth Low, President of Columbia University; Joseph S. Harris, Esq., President of the Philadelphia and Reading

Railway Company; the President of the United States; Dr. George S. Fullerton, Vice-Provost of the University.

At the end of this high day, the President, accompanied by the Provost, was driven to the station, taking the train thence direct to Washington.

The weather throughout was all that could be desired, while the occasion itself will go down into the history of the University of Pennsylvania as one replete with the greatest dignity and significance.

The invocation by the Bishop of Pennsylvania, the introduction by the Provost of the University and the address of the President of the United States are recorded verbatim below.

INVOCATION BY THE BISHOP OF PENNSYLVANIA.

"Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, we come to Thee as Thy children to thank Thee for Thy great mercies. We thank Thee that Thou hast given us this land to be our home, for civil and religious liberty, for all that we are permitted to see and know of the increase of knowledge, the continual revelation of powers and properties which Thou didst create, but which men have so long failed to discern. Grant, O Lord, that we may tread reverently in the paths which Thou hast permitted us to enter, and that all our learning may lead us to know Thee more perfectly, and to adore Thee as the fountain of all power and knowledge and wisdom and goodness, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

"We thank Thee that when Thy purposes for this land were unfolding Thou didst raise up Thy servant, George Washington, to be the guide and leader of this people; to be their Commander in war and their Chief Magistrate in peace, and that by him Thou didst conduct them through struggle and peril and strife, to victory and its fruits.

"Grant, O Lord, we beseech Thee, that we and all this people may be animated by his spirit and follow his example; that we may never use opportunities that come in our way for the advancement of personal interests at the cost of the public welfare; that our zeal for the success of a party may never be stronger than our love for our country; and that whether our station be high or low, according to the standards of men, we may always regard ourselves Thy servants, whose highest privilege, as well as duty, is the faithful doing of Thy will.

"May Thy blessing, O God, rest upon the University of Pennsylvania; that it may be more and more a centre of sound learning and good influence; that its sons may go forth from year to year to reinforce the best citizenship of the State, and to be each one an embodiment of justice and truth and fidelity to principles; and that they may thus fulfill their course with honor and usefulness in this life, and attain the high destiny which Thou hast made possible for them in the life to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

"Most gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for their Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled; that Thou wouldst be pleased to direct and prosper all their consultations to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of Thy Church, the safety, honor and welfare of Thy people: that all things may be so ordered and settled by their endeavors upon the best and surest foundations, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations. These and all other necessaries for them, for us and Thy whole Church, we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ, our most blessed Lord and Saviour. Amen.

"O Lord, our heavenly Father, the high and mighty Ruler of the universe, Who dost from Thy throne behold all the dwellers upon earth, most heartily we beseech Thee

with Thy favor to behold and bless Thy servant, the President of the United States, and all others in authority; and so replenish them with the grace of Thy Holy Spirit that they may always incline to Thy will and walk in Thy way. Endue them plenteously with heavenly gifts; grant them in health and prosperity long to live, and finally, after this life, to attain everlasting joy and felicity through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

"Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings this day with Thy mighty power, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and finally, by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

"The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen."

INTRODUCTION BY THE PROVOST OF THE UNIVERSITY.

MR. PRESIDENT, STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

The traditions which belong to the great seats of learning are a priceless heritage. We cannot too often dwell upon them. The memory of them becomes not only the forerunner of hope, but the motive and mainspring of action. Each university in our beloved country has its peculiar associations. It is not the least of these associations that, with one exception, all of those upon our Atlantic coast had their foundation almost at the beginning of our history. It is the pride of Harvard that she was founded six years after the first house was built in Boston, and when there were not over 5000 people in the settlements of Massachusetts Bay. It is the pride of William and Mary

and of Yale that each was founded when Connecticut and Virginia were unsubdued wilderness. It is the pride of Columbia that she was founded when there were but 13,000 people on Manhattan Island. It is the pride of Pennsylvania that she was founded when there were not 15,000 people between the Delaware and Schuylkill. It should be the pride of all of us, because the fact itself proves that universities are an essential consequence to a race, and that a people who so early in their history laid these foundations will not willingly let any one of them perish. Their life will be coterminous with that of the nation, and when they perish the nation will perish likewise.

It is the peculiar pride of the University of Pennsylvania that so much of her history is associated with the years during which Washington was the servant of his country. Of whatsoever others may boast, we justly feel that we have pre-eminence in this relation; and now, in these later years, in the vigor of renewed youth, we have consecrated the twenty-second of February as our "University Day," with a propriety that cannot be challenged. Upon what academic roll can be found the names of such illustrious men, companions of Washington, in the service of their country and of humanity, as those of Franklin, founder and trustee; of Robert Morris, friend of Washington, and the man who, with Washington and Franklin, rendered the most signal service during so many years of trial; of Francis Hopkinson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, Chief of the Navy Department, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; of John Nixon, trustee, who read the Declaration of Independence to the townspeople who were assembled at the State House—the original broadside from which he read still being in existence and owned in Philadelphia by one of his descendants; of Thomas McKean, trustee, signer of the Declaration of Independence, President of the Continental Congress, Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, Governor of the State of Pennsylvania.

Who may reckon among their students, graduated just before the Revolutionary War and active participants in the struggle, such names as those of Hopkinson, to whom I have just referred; of Jacob Duche, Chaplain of the Continental Congress; of John Morgan, Physician-in-Chief to the American Armies; of Major-General Dickinson; of Mifflin, Aide-de-Camp to General Washington; of John and Lambert Cadwalader, and of Tench Tilghman, Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to General Washington, chosen by him to bear his dispatch to Congress announcing the surrender of Cornwallis?

Seven years of Washington's Presidential life were spent in Philadelphia, and these at a time when the area of the city was circumscribed within a short radius; when its institutions were few in number, and when a comparatively small group of its citizens were the active spirits in affairs. These men met each other face to face every day in the week, and whatever was of moment was better known and more discussed in the familiarity of their daily intercourse than even in these days of ours. Washington's residence was within a few blocks of the University. He was in constant intercourse with its White and Franklin, and Provosts Smith and Ewing. His associates in the Continental Congress, in military operations and in Federal administration, were its Rittenhouse, its Morgan, its Bingham, its Francis Hopkinson, its McKean, its Shippen, and its Robert Morris. From the Executive Mansion, Bushrod Washington went in daily attendance on its law course, under James Wilson, the first Justice of the Supreme Court. The President and Mrs. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, and all the members of the Cabinet were of those who graced the occasion of the opening of the Law School of the University, in the old Academy Building, at Fourth and Arch streets—still the property of the University.

During Washington's Presidency, two of his nephews, George Steptoe and Lawrence Augustine Washington, took here their degrees as Bachelor of Arts. In 1783 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Washington its highest honorary degree.

The theme of to-day's ceremonies is the "Memory of Washington." No place is more fitted for it or more hallowed by its associations than Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. Upon no less exalted theme could the University of Pennsylvania have asked the President of the United States to deliver the address, and I doubt whether there be any other occasion upon which his acceptance would have been given. For many years the University has been steadfast in the celebration of this high day, and in later years, with increasing zeal, to make the occasion more and more worthy of its subject. But never since the day when the President of the United States, General Washington, opened the Law School of the University have we been honored by the presence and voice of a President, to speak in the name of the University, of the first of that illustrious line. The President will address to-day those who gratefully feel his gracious act, in that amid the cares and duties of his exalted office he has counted it worthy of his time and effort to be our orator upon this occasion. I speak for the Trustees, for the Faculties, for the University students, for the City, and for the entire State, when I thank him for his acceptance of our invitation, and welcome him to the University so closely connected in its earlier days with the "Father of His Country."

I have the distinguished honor of presenting the Trustees, the Faculties and the students of the University, and their guests—this great audience—to the President.

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. PROVOST, OFFICERS AND STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

We celebrate here, as in every part of our country, the birthday of a great patriot, who assured the beginning of a great nation. This day belongs to patriotism and the people. But in a certain sense the University of Pennsylvania has special reasons for honoring the twenty-second of February. For over half a century, with ever-increasing popularity and public recognition, you have observed the occasion either as a holiday or with patriotic exercises, participated in by faculty and students. No other American institution of learning has a prouder title to the veneration of Washington's memory than this, whose foundation was laid in colonial days, nearly fifty years before Pennsylvania became a State; whose progress was largely due to the activity of Franklin and other zealous and far-seeing patriots, and whose trustees were on terms of sufficient intimacy with Washington to congratulate him upon his election to the Presidency, and to receive from him a notable reply which has passed into the history of the times.

Washington, too, belonged to the brotherhood of the alumni of this institution, having accepted the degree of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him in 1783—an honor doubtless the more appreciated when he recalled the events which gave him close and peculiar attachment to the city of Philadelphia.

No wonder that your great University has made the twenty-second of February its most impressive ceremonial, and devoted its annual exercises to special tributes to the memory of the first President of the United States, and the patriotic themes which cluster thickly about his life and work. I rejoice with you in the day. I rejoice, also, that throughout this broad land the birthday of the patriot

leader is faithfully observed and celebrated with an enthusiasm and earnestness which testify to the virtue and gratitude of the American people.

It would not be possible, in the comparatively short time to which these exercises must to-day be limited, to follow Washington in his long and distinguished services at the head of the army, and as Chief Executive of the Government. My purpose is simply to call to your attention a few points in Washington's career which have singularly impressed me, and to refer to some passages in his writings that seem peculiarly appropriate for the guidance of the people, who, under our form of government, have in their keeping the well-being of the country.

In its entirety Washington's public life is as familiar to the American student as the history of the United States. They are associated in holy and indissoluble bonds. The one is incomplete without the other. The one cannot be written without the other. Washington's character and achievements have been a part of the school books of the nation for more than a century, and have moved American youth and American manhood to aspire to the highest ideals of responsible citizenship. With enduring fame as a great soldier, the world has recognized his equal accomplishments in the paths of statesmanship. As a soldier he was peerless in the times in which he lived, and as a statesman his rank is fixed with the most illustrious in any country or in any age.

But with all our pride in Washington we not infrequently fail to give him credit for his marvelous genius as a constructive statesman. We are constantly in danger of losing sight of the sweep and clearness of his comprehension, which accurately grasped the problems of the remote future and knew how to formulate the best means for their solution. It was committed to Washington to launch our ship of state. He had neither precedent nor predecessor to help him. He welded the scattered and at times antago-

nistic colonies into an indestructible Union, and inculcated the lessons of mutual forbearance and fraternity which have cemented the States into still closer bonds of interest and sympathy.

From the hour when Washington declared in his Virginia home that he would raise 1000 men and equip them at his own expense to march to the defence of Boston, he became the masterful spirit of the Continental army and the mightiest single factor in the continent's struggle for liberty and independence. Apparently without personal ambition, spurning royal honors when they were suggested to him, he fulfilled a still more glorious destiny as the guiding force of a civilization freer and mightier than the history of man had ever known.

Though Washington's exalted character and the most striking acts of his brilliant record are too familiar to be recounted here, where so many times they have received eloquent and deserved eulogy, yet often as the story is retold it engages our love and admiration and interest. We love to recall his noble unselfishness, his heroic purposes, the power of his magnificent personality, his glorious achievements for mankind, and his stalwart and unflinching devotion to independence, liberty and union. These cannot be too often told or be too familiarly known.

A slaveholder himself, he yet hated slavery and provided in his will for the emancipation of his slaves. Not a college graduate, he was always enthusiastically the friend of liberal education. He used every suitable occasion to impress upon Congress and the country the importance of a high standard of general education, and characterized the diffusion of knowledge as the most essential element of strength in the system of free government. That learning should go with liberty, and that liberty is never endangered so long as it is in the keeping of intelligent citizens, was the ideal civic code which his frequent utterances never failed to enforce.

And how reverent always was this great man; how prompt and generous his recognition of the guiding hand of Divine Providence in establishing and controlling the destinies of the colonies and the Republic. Again and again—in his talks, in his letters, in his State papers and formal addresses—he reveals this side of his character, the force of which we still feel, and I trust we always will.

At the very height of his success and reward, as he emerged from the Revolution, receiving by unanimous acclaim the plaudits of the people, and commanding the respect and admiration of the civilized world, he did not forget that his first official act as President should be fervent supplication to the Almighty Being who rules the universe.

It is He who presides in the councils of nations and whose providential aid can supply every human defect. It is His benediction which we most want; and which can and will consecrate the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States. With His help the instruments of the citizens employed to carry out their purposes will succeed in the functions allotted to public life.

But Washington on this occasion went further and spoke for the people, assuming that he but voiced the sentiment of the young nation in thus making faith in Almighty God, and reliance upon His favor and care, one of the strong foundations of the Government then inaugurated. And proceeding, Washington states the reasons for his belief in language so exalted that it should be graven deep upon the mind of every patriot:

"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the invisible hand which conducts the affairs of man more than the people of the United States.

"Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency; and in the important revolution just accomplished, in the system of their united government, the tranquil deliberations and

voluntary consent of so many distinct communities from which the events resulted cannot be compared with the means by which most governments have been established without some return of pious gratitude, along with an humble anticipation of the future blessings which the same seems to presage. These reflections arising out of the present crisis have forced themselves strongly upon my mind.

"You will join with me, I trust, in thinking that there are none under the influence of which the proceedings of a new and free government are more auspiciously commenced."

The Senate of the United States made fitting response of its appreciation of this portion of the President's inaugural address when its members declared that "a review of the many signal instances of divine intervention in favor of the country claims our most pious gratitude, and that they were inevitably led to acknowledge and adore the Great Arbiter of the Universe by whom empires rise and fall."

Congress added its sanction by providing that "after the oath shall have been administered to the President, he, attended by the Vice-President and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, proceed to St. Paul's Chapel to hear divine services performed by the Chaplain of Congress already appointed."

Not alone upon days of thanksgiving or in times of trial should we, as a people, remember and follow the example thus set by the fathers, but never in our future as a nation should we forget the great moral and religious principles which they enunciated and defended as their most precious heritage.

In an age of great activity, of industrial and commercial strife, and of perplexing problems, we should never abandon the simple faith in Almighty God as recognized in the name of the American people by Washington and the First Congress.

But if a timely lesson is to be drawn from the opinions of Washington on his assuming the office of President, so also is much practical benefit to be derived from the present application of portions of his Farewell Address, a document in which Washington laid down principles which appeared to him "all important to the permanence of your felicity as a people."

In that address, Washington contends in part:

(1) For the promotion of institutions of learning; (2) for cherishing the public credit; (3) for the observance of good faith and justice toward all nations.

One hundred years ago free schools were little known in the United States. There were excellent schools for the well-to-do, and charitable institutions for the instruction of boys and girls without means; but the free public school, open alike to the children of the rich and poor and supported by the State, awaited creation and development. The seed planted by the fathers soon bore fruit. Free schools were the necessary supplement of free men.

The wise and liberal provisions for public instruction by the fathers, second only in effect to their struggle for the independence and creation of the Union, were destined at no distant date to produce the most wonderful results.

As the country has grown education, fostered by the State, has kept pace with it. Rich as are the collegiate endowments of the old world, none of them excel in munificence the gifts made to educational institutions by the people of the United States and by their governments, in conformity with "the influence which sound learning has on religion and manners, on government, liberty and laws." Adams and Madison, Jefferson and Hamilton, Sherman and Trumbull, Hancock, Jay, Marshall, the Clintons, and many others of our early statesmen, were scarcely less earnest and eloquent than Washington himself in pleading the cause of sound and liberal education for the people.

Nor does this seem surprising when we reflect that the truest aim and worthiest ambition of education is not finished scholarship for the favored few, but the elevation of a high standard of citizenship among the many.

I have had peculiar satisfaction in the fact that Washington in those early days, when engrossed with mighty governmental problems, did not forget his contributions for the education of the poor, and left in his will a bequest to be dedicated to free public instruction. Nothing better tells the value he placed upon knowledge as an essential to the highest and best citizenship.

How priceless is a liberal education! In itself what a rich endowment! It is not impaired by age, but its value increases with use. No one can employ it but its rightful owner. He alone can illustrate its worth and enjoy its rewards. It can not be inherited or purchased. It must be acquired by individual effort. It can be secured only by perseverance and self-denial. But it is free as the air we breathe. Neither race nor nationality nor sex can debar the earnest seeker from its possession. It is not exclusive, but inclusive in the broadest and best sense. It is within the reach of all who really want it, and are brave enough to struggle for it. The earnest rich and the worthy poor are equal and friendly rivals in its pursuit, and neither is exempted from any of the sacrifices necessary for its acquisition. The key to its title is not the bright allurements of rank and station, but the simple watchword of work and study.

A liberal education is the prize of individual industry. It is the greatest blessing that a man or woman can enjoy when supported by virtue, morality and noble aims. But the acquirement of learning in our schools and colleges seems so easy that we are apt to underestimate its value and let the opportunity to win it slip by, until, regretfully, we find that the chance is gone. The rudiments must be ingrafted in youth, or, with rare exceptions, they are forever lost.

Life to most is a struggle, and there is little time for the contemplation of the theoretical when the practical is pressing at every hand. Stern duty monopolizes our time. The command of others controls our preferences, and often defeats our intentions. By steadily adhering to a firm purpose amid the activities of life we may keep in touch with the literature of the day; but to go back to the classics, or to grapple with the foundations of the sciences is beyond the power of most men when they have entered upon their chosen business or profession.

One's mental fighting, often a hand-to-hand conflict with obstacles and temptations, is a battle of his own, a campaign whose motive force is individuality rather than circumstances or luck. Work in the mental world is as real as that in the physical world. Nor has any prescription yet been found to take the place of application and self-denial and personal struggles which have given to the world its greatest leaders and noblest achievements.

"Cherish the public credit." How much both of reflection and instruction is combined in this simple admonition of the "Father of His Country." The United States emerged from the bitter and prolonged struggle of the Revolutionary War exhausted financially, and with a hundred existing perplexities and difficulties which remained to be solved before the financial credit of the new nation could be established at home and demonstrated abroad.

But Washington knew how to gather around him and place in positions of the greatest trust the able financiers and economists, whose names the country still venerates and whose great work it still enjoys. Hamilton and Morris and Gallatin and others were successful in establishing the Treasury, and inaugurating the financial operations of this Government upon principles which recognized that the most enduring basis of national credit was national honor, and that whatever other assets we might have or acquire, that was indispensable, first, last and all the time,

if we would cherish the public credit. We have been fully rewarded all along our history by adhering to the principles of Washington in keeping the public faith. Before half a century had passed we had paid off our national debt, and had a balance in the Treasury. Another debt, the greatest in our history, was incurred in the Civil War for the preservation of the Union. But this did not exceed the resources or discourage the intentions of the American people. There were those who suggested repudiation, but the people repudiated them and went on unchecked, discharging the obligations of the Government in the coin of honor.

From the day our flag was unfurled to the present hour no stain of a just obligation violated has yet tarnished the American name. This must and will be as true in the future as it has been in the past. There will be prophets of evil and false teachers. Some part of the column may waver and wander away from the standard, but there will ever rally around it a mighty majority to preserve it stainless.

At no point in his administration does Washington appear in grander proportions than when he enunciates his ideas in regard to the foreign policy of the Government: "Observe good faith and justice toward all nations, cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct. Can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened and at no distant period a great nation to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence."

To-day, nearly a century from Washington's death, we turn reverentially to study the leading principles of that comprehensive chart for the guidance of the people. It was his unflinching, immovable devotion to these perceptions of duty which more than anything else made him what he was and contributed so directly to make us what

we are. Following the precepts of Washington, we cannot err. The wise lessons in government which he left us it will be profitable to heed. He seems to have grasped all possible conditions and pointed the way safely to meet them. He has established danger signals all along the pathway of the nation's march. He has warned us against false lights. He has taught us the true philosophy of "a perfect union," and shown us the grave dangers from sectionalism and wild and unreasonable party spirit. He has emphasized the necessity at all times for the exercise of sober and dispassionate public judgment. Such judgment, my fellow-citizens, is the best safeguard in the calm of tranquil events, and rises superior and triumphant above the storms of woe and peril.

We have every incentive to cherish the memory and teachings of Washington. His wisdom and foresight have been confirmed and vindicated after more than a century of experience. His best eulogy is the work he wrought, his highest tribute is the great Republic which he and his compatriots founded. From 4,000,000 we have grown to more than 70,000,000 of people, while our progress in industry, learning and the arts has been the wonder of the world.

What the future will be depends upon ourselves, and that that future will bring still greater blessings to a free people I cannot doubt. With education and morality in their homes, loyalty to the underlying principles of free government in their hearts, and law and justice fostered and exemplified by those entrusted with public administration, we will continue to enjoy the respect of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God. The priceless opportunity is ours to demonstrate anew the enduring triumph of American civilization, and to help in the progress and prosperity of the land we love.

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